

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

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Pennsylvania sesquicentennial



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a Sesquicentennial celebration

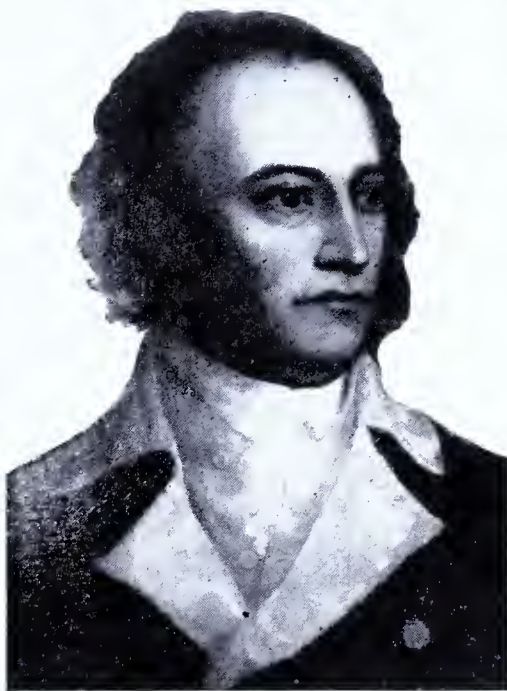
OF THE

Sullivan-Clinton-Brodhead Expeditions

Against the Iroquois Indians

1779-1799

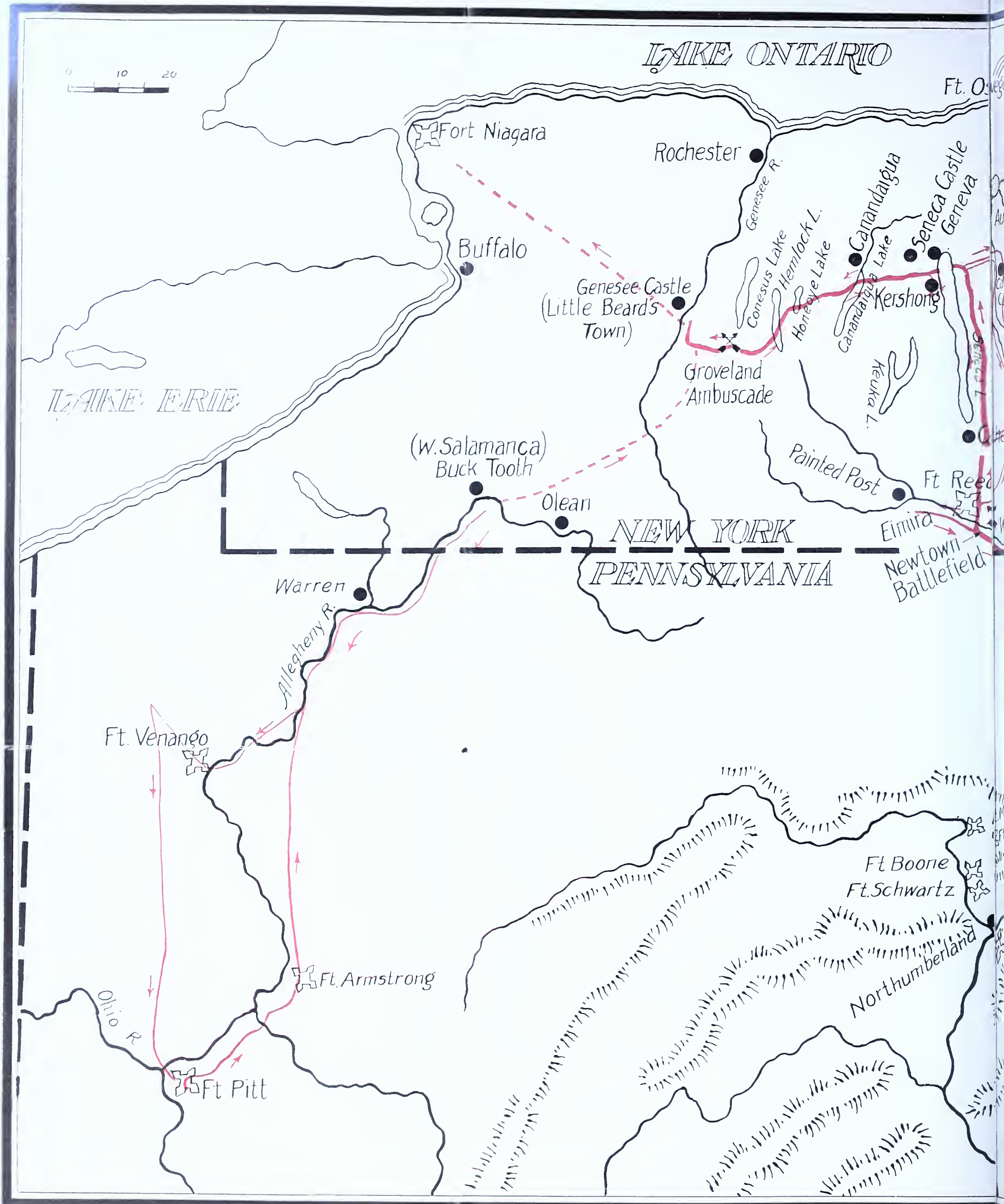
With a Map of the ROUTES OF THE ARMIES



GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN
From Portrait in Independence Hall



PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
HARRISBURG



THIS MAP SHOWS

1. The *geographical extent* of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign which was carefully planned by Washington, authorized by Congress and executed by General Sullivan, General Clinton, Colonel Van Schaick and Colonel Brodhead.

2. The *unity* of the military movements carried out by officers and men from five states—Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

3. The *difficulties* of conducting successfully a campaign covering hundreds of miles for an army of over 4,000 men; and of arranging for the necessary military stores.

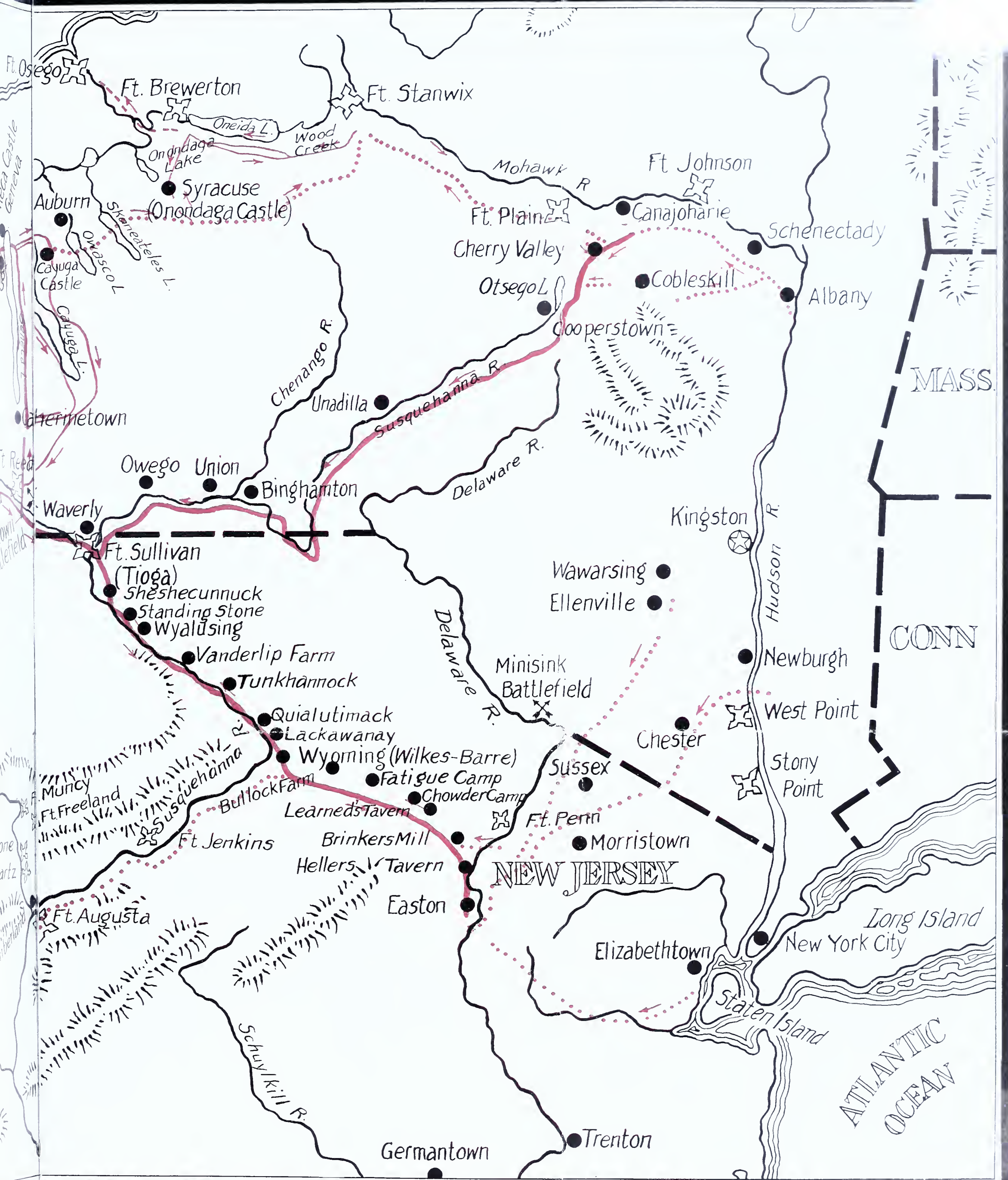
4. The *objectives* of the campaign, both immediate and ultimate.

5. The *historical significance* of the campaign in the War of Independence and consequently why we should seek a more intelligent interpretation during this 150th anniversary.

ROUTES OF THE

General John Sullivan, General James Clinton

- The main expedition from Easton to Genesee Castle and return, June 19 to September 30.
- General Sullivan's route from Easton to Tioga, June 19 to August 11.
- General Clinton's route from Canajoharie to Tioga, June 17 to August 22.
- Colonel Van Schaick's expedition from Fort Stanwix against the Onondagas, April 19-24.
- Colonel Brodhead's expedition from Fort Pitt to Buck Tooth, August 11 to September 14.



OF THE ARMIES OF General Clinton and Colonel Daniel Brodhead—1779

- Major Parr's and Colonel Smith's excursions to Kershong, September 8 and 20.
- Colonel Butler's route up the east shore of Cayuga Lake, September 20-28.
- Colonel Dearborn's journey up the west shore of Cayuga Lake, September 21-26.
- Colonel Van Cortlandt's march to Painted Post, September 27-28.
- Assembling and dispersing of troops.
- Parts of the campaign as projected in 1778 and 1779 which were not carried out.

RESULTS

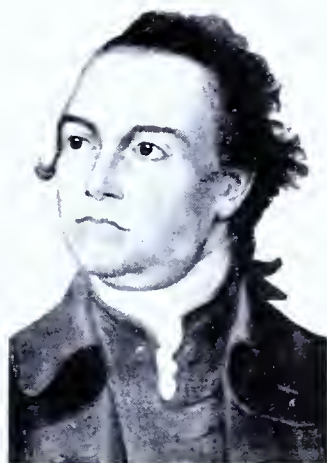
1. The hostile Indians of Pennsylvania and western New York were dispersed and cruelly punished.
2. The Tories were checked in their marauding incursions on the frontier settlements.
3. The food supply of corn and dried vegetables and fruits which the British had hitherto obtained from the Indians was destroyed.
4. The threatened invasion of Canada from the west prevented the British from sending troops to engage in military operations to the southward.
5. The American patriots were heartened by one of the most successful campaigns of the Revolution.
6. A good claim was established to the rich lands of the west and western New York which enabled the new Republic to claim the Great Lakes and the Mississippi for its western boundaries.
7. Into the regions thus acquired thousands of settlers found new homes after the War of Independence was won.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TABLETS

- At Easton**—Sullivan Road over which the army began its advance, June 18, 1779.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, The Valley Forge Chapter S. A. R. and the City of Easton, 1929.
- At Hellerstown**—Heller's Tavern, the end of the first day's march, June 18, 1779.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Valley Forge Chapter S. A. R., 1929.
- Near Stroudsburg**—Brinker's Mill, site of the Sullivan stores, the advance post of the expedition.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, The George N. Kemp Post American Legion and The Valley Forge Chapter S. A. R., 1929.
- Near Tannersville**—Learned's Tavern, the last house on the frontier, the end of the second day's march, June 19, 1779—Distance 16 miles.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Monroe County Historical Society, 1929.
- Stroudsburg**—Fort Penn, the home of Col. Jacob Stroud, was located here, rendezvous for several companies for the expedition, uniting with main army at Learned's Tavern.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, The Historical Society of Monroe County and The Jacob Stroud Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Crescent Lakes**—White Oak Run, site of Chowder Camp, where Sullivan dined on trout chowder, end of the third day's march, June 20, 1779—Distance 5 miles.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Valley Forge Chapter S. A. R., 1929.
- At Barren Hill**—Fatigue Camp, the end of the fourth day's march, June 21, 1779, through the great swamp past the "Shades of Death"—Distance 20 miles.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Wyoming Valley Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- Near Laurel Run**—Bullock Farm, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west on this road was the end of the fifth day's march, June 22, 1779—Distance 5 miles.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Wyoming Valley Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Wilkes-Barre**—Fort Wyoming, mobilization camp of Sullivan's army, June 23-July 31, 1779.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Wyoming Valley Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Warrior Run**—Fort Freeland, mill built 1773, stockaded 1778 by Jacob Freeland, attacked, captured and destroyed by British Tories and Seneca Indians, 108 settlers killed or taken prisoners, July 28, 1779.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1929.
- At Sunbury**—Fort Augusta, first selected as rendezvous for the Sullivan Expedition, Lt. Col. Adam Hubley's command. The only regiment quartered here to march against the six nations.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission
- At West Pittston**—Lackawanna, ten miles from Wyoming, first encampment of Sullivan's Army on the march from Wyoming to Teoga, July 31, 1779, lay on lowlands directly across the river.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Dial Rock Chapter D. A. R., 1929.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TABLETS

- At Wyoanna**—Quialutimack, seven miles from Lackawanna, second encampment of Sullivan's Army on the march from Wyoming to Teoga, August 2, 1779, lay directly across the river.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Dial Rock Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Tunkhannock**—Tunkhannock, twelve miles from Quialutimack, on the march from Wyoming to Teoga, August 3, 1779, lay on lowlands between this point and river.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Tunkhannock Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Black Walnut**—Vanderlip's farm, fourteen miles from Tunkhannock, fourth encampment of Sullivan's Army on the march from Wyoming to Teoga, August 4-5, 1779, lay on this lowland known as Black Walnut Flats.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Tunkhannock Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Wyalusing**—Wyalusing, ten and one-half miles from Vanderlip's farm, fifth encampment of Sullivan's Army on the march from Wyoming to Teoga, August 6-7, 1779, was on site just west on this road marked by the Moravian Indian town monument.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Mach-Wi-Hi-Lusing Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Rummerfield**—Standing Stone, nine and one-half miles from Wyalusing, sixth encampment of Sullivan's Army on the march from Wyoming to Teoga, August 8-9, 1779, was on river lowlands opposite the Standing Stone.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Lt. Asa Stevens Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- Above Towanda**—Breakneck Hill, narrow pass over which Sullivan's Army marched August 9, 1779, is visible directly across the river.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
- At Upper Sheshequin**—Sheshecunnuck, fifteen miles from Standing Stone, seventh and last encampment of Sullivan's Army on march from Wyoming to Teoga, August 10, 1779, lay on these lowlands by the river.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Tioga Point Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Athens**—Teoga, Indian village three miles distant from Sheshecunnuck, site of Sullivan's Army encampment, August 11-26, 1779, lay one and one-fourth miles south of this point.
Marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and The Tioga Point Chapter D. A. R.
- At Athens**—Bridge Panel—Western end of the Indian Carrying Path from Chemung to Susquehanna Rivers. The eastern was 190 rods southeast. Fort Sullivan was built across this path.
Erected by Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Tioga Point Chapter D. A. R., 1929.
- At Athens**—Soldiers' Burial—Here within the confines of Fort Sullivan were buried, August 14, 1779, several soldiers killed the day previous in skirmish at Chemung as attested by Solomon Talada, soldier in the ranks who returned to live in Athens all his life. Statement corroborated by finding skeletons previous to 1839.
Erected by Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Tioga Point Chapter D. A. R., 1929.



JOHN SULLIVAN



EDWARD HAND



JAMES CLINTON



DANIEL BRODHEAD

Officers of Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Regiments

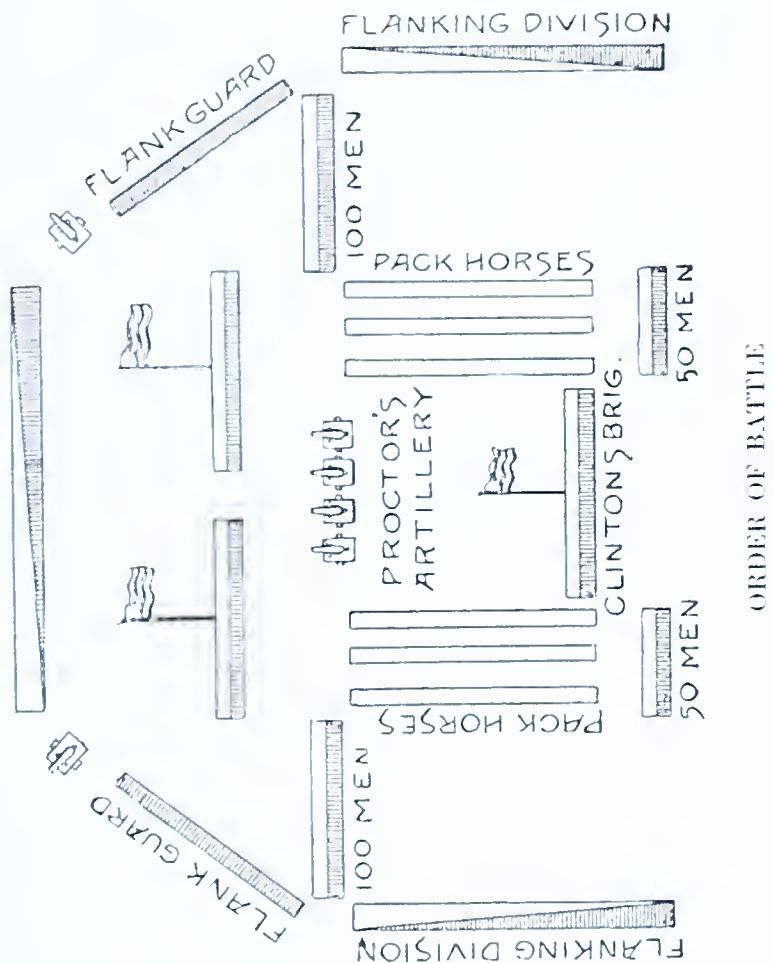
EDWARD HAND	Brigadier General
JONATHAN SNOWDEN	Aide-de-Camp and Lieutenant
CAPT. WILLIAM SPROAT	Aide-de-Camp and Brigade Major
REV. WILLIAM ROGERS, D.D.	Chaplain of Brigade
JOHN VAN ANGLE	Commissary
WILLIAM KINNERLY	Surgeon
LIEUT. COL. WM. BUTLER	Fourth Penna. Regiment
Transferred from 4th Brigade, August 1779	
LIEUT. COL. ADAM HUBLEY	Eleventh Penna. Regiment
MAJOR DANIEL BURCHARDT	Penna. German Regiment
COL. THOMAS PROCTOR	Artillery Regiment
MAJOR JAMES PARR	Morgan's Riflemen
Transferred from 4th Brigade, August 1779	
CAPTAIN ANTHONY SELIN	Schott's Rifle Corps
CAPTAIN JOHN FRANKLIN	Wyoming Militia
CAPTAIN SIMON SPALDING	Independent Wyoming Company



NEWTOWN BATTLEFIELD AND CHEMUNG AMBUSCADE FROM MAP OF
GEN. JOHN S. CLARK, AUBURN, 1879

EXPLANATIONS

- × × × Places of Encampment.
- Indian Trail.
- ||||| Marching by the right of Regiments.
- Δ Δ Δ Indian Towns.
- ==== Modern Roads.
- ***** Enemy in position.



Important Dates

Northampton County—Easton, June 17. Last day of encampment of Sullivan Army before leaving for the Susquehanna.

Monroe County—General Hand at Stroudsburg, Brinker's Mill, June 19, Chowder Place, June 20.

Luzerne County—Wyoming, Wilkes-Barre, June 23.

Northumberland County—Fort Augusta, Depot of Supplies, July 27. Fort Freeland, important Battle of the Revolution, July 27.

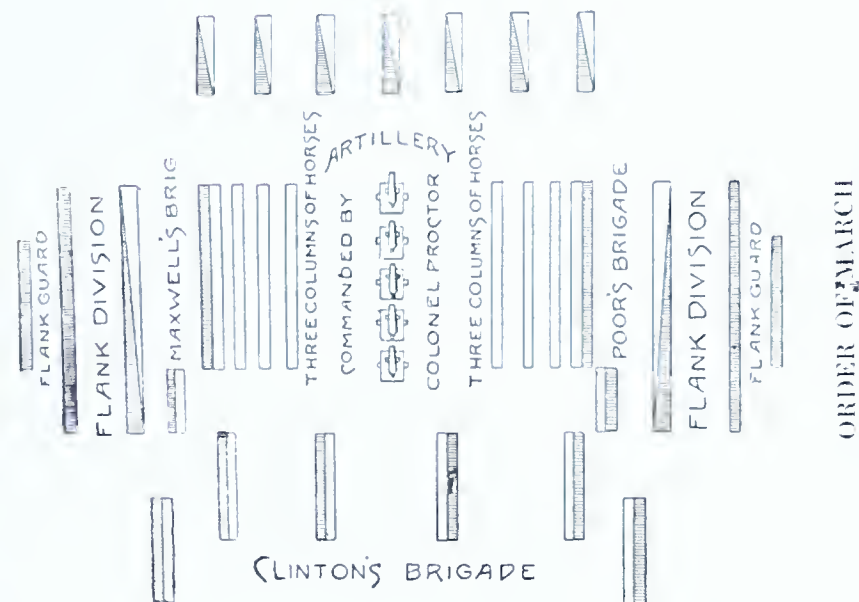
Wyoming County—Tunkhannock, August 2, and Vanderlip Farm, August 4.

Bradford County—Wyalusing, August 6; Sheshecunnuck, August 10; Teaoga, August 11.

Brodhead expedition left Pittsburgh August 11, 1779 and returned September 4, 1779.

Tablets on cut Vermont granite boulders have been placed at every camp site of the Sullivan march through Pennsylvania. The local inscriptions for the lower sections are given elsewhere on this program, the upper section being a map of the Sullivan Road.

Celebrations varied in character, with pageants and historical addresses by eminent historians, will feature the celebrations, which will be held, as a rule, on the dates above mentioned except that the Northampton County and Monroe County celebrations will be held later.



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Major General, the Hon. John "Yankee" Sullivan, 1740-1795, Commander-in-Chief of the "Sullivan Expedition" against the Six Indian Nations in 1779, Governor of the State of New Hampshire (President of the Province), United District Judge for the District of New Hampshire 1789-95, and friend of Washington.

(From a portrait by Otis, painted about 1772 and now in the State House at Concord, N. H. This picture shows him in the uniform of a Major of Provincial Militia.)

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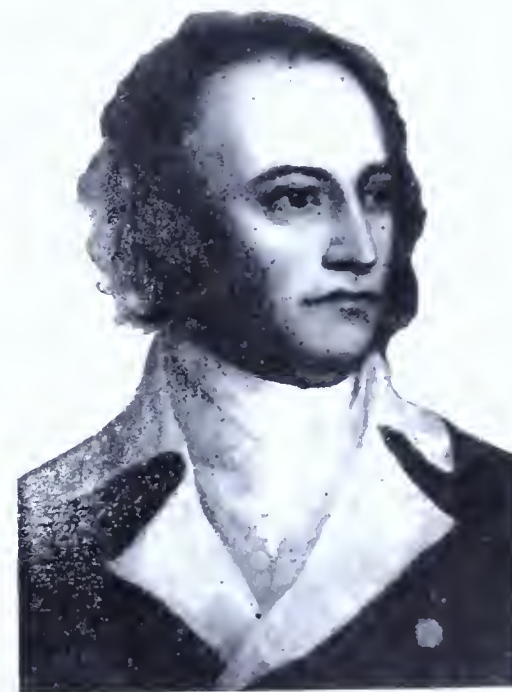
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